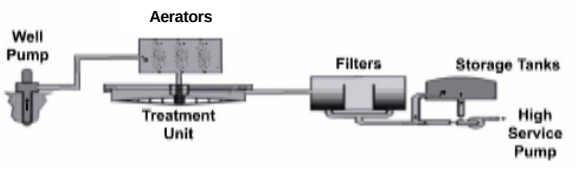
Source of Water Supply

Your water source is water supply wells that draw water from the Biscayne Aquifer, an underground geologic formation where water is stored. Water is pumped from the wells to two water treatment facilities in the Town of Davie: System III (South) Water Treatment Plant and System I (North). Both water treatment plants aerate, soften, filter, disinfect with sodium hypochlorite and fluoridate water from the wells and feed treated water into a common distribution system (See diagram below).



Source Water Assessment

In the Town of Davie, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system in 2004. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp

People with Special Conditions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Contaminants at the Source

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

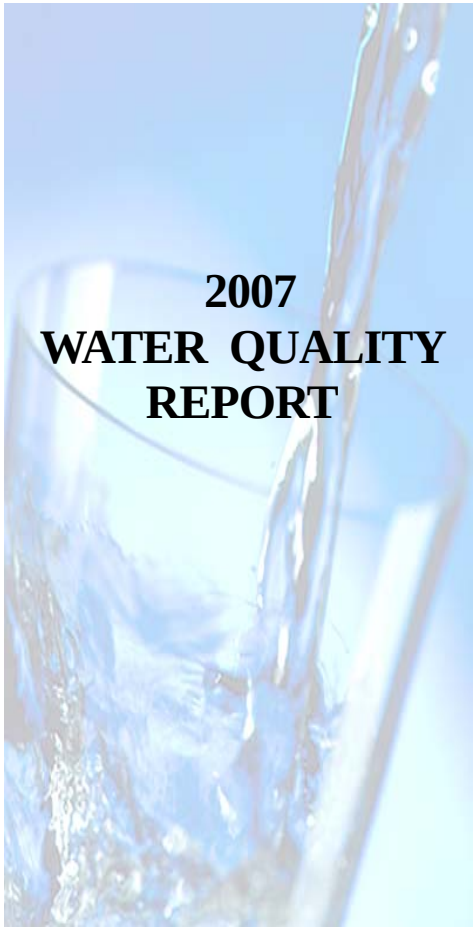
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Getting Involved

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water Advisory Board meetings. These are held at the Town Hall on 6591 Orange Drive. You can visit www.davie-fl.gov for dates and times.

Town of Davie
Utilities Department
(954) 327-3750

TOWN OF DAVIE UTILITIES DEPARTMENT



2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Introduction

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The Town of Davie Utilities Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

Table Notes and Definitions:

1. Level detected is maximum detected.
2. Range is the range of levels detected from lowest to highest level.
3. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
4. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Parts per billion (**ppb**) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (**ppm**) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Action Level (**AL**): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level or **MCL**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or **MCLG**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

"**ND**" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

2007 Water Quality Table

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected[1]	Range[2]	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	05/07	N	0.0036	0.0034-0.0036	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride (ppm)	05/07	N	0.7784	0.7773-0.7784	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	05/07	N	0.130	ND-0.130	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate, as Nitrogen (ppm)	05/07	N	0.218	0.037-0.218	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite, as Nitrogen (ppm)	05/07	N	0.196	ND-0.196	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	05/07	N	42.4	39.2-42.4	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil.
Thallium (ppb)	05/07	N	0.0975	0.08-0.12	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.
Radiological Contaminant							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	10/06	N	1.5	1.3-1.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	10/06	N	0.7	0.4-0.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	10/06	N	0.9	0.80-0.90	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM's and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminats							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	01/07-12/07	N	1.8	1.0-4.8	4[3]	4[4]	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	01/07, 04/07, 07/07, 10/07	N	26.2	3.7-59	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/07, 04/07, 07/07, 10/08	N	14	2-69	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL[5]	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper and Lead (Tap Water)							
Copper, tap water (ppm)	08/07	N	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead, tap water (ppb)	08/07	N	3.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.